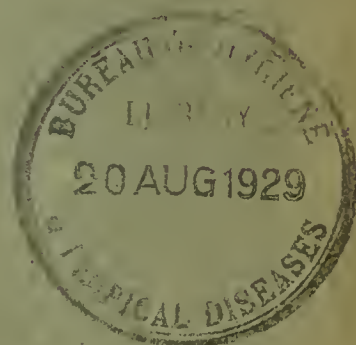


2 copies

DURBAN CORPORATION



MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR THE

MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDED 31st JULY, 1928.

DURBAN
HAYNE & GIBSON, PRINTERS, 31 FIELD STREET,
1929

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1927-28.

COUNCILLOR MRS. A. M. SIEDLE (Chairman).
 COUNCILLOR MRS. E. A. BENSON.
 COUNCILLOR MRS. E. L. KNIGHT.
 COUNCILLOR H. H. KEMP.
 COUNCILLOR Dr. H. E. ARBUCKLE.
 COUNCILQOR Mr. P. S. McNAMEE.
 COUNCILLOR Mr. W. WANLESS.
 THE MAYOR—(EX OFFICIO)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OFFICE:

1 Medical Officer of Health ..	S. J. CLEGG, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Asst. Med. Officer of Health	G. H. GUNN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Clerk	E. POSNER.
1 Typiste	Miss F. E. DUFF.
1 Junior Clerk.	(A. W. BRANSBY) F. D. DONKIN.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:

1 Medical Officer-in-charge ..	K. McNEILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
4 Health Visitors	S. G. STANDING, R.S.I. Certificates (2) Nurs- ing Certificate C.M.B., Cert. R.S.I. (S.A.) E. A. WOODWARD, Trained Nurses Certificates C.M.B., R.S.I. V. DICKENS, General Training Cert. G.M.B. V. I. SHIRTLIFF, Trained Nurses Certificate, C.M.B.
1 Midwife	L. FRANCE, General Nursing Certificate, C.M.B.
1 Typiste	D. WINSHIP.
1 Attendant	F. HAWKINS.
1 Maid	A. MILTON.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, CONGELLA.

1 Matron	A. S. DAVIES, R.G.N., Scotland.
3 Ward Sisters	
3 Staff Nurses	
6 Probationers	
1 Seamstress.	
23 Indians (1 Cook, 7 Ward Or- derlies, 2 Domestic Boys, 2 Housemaids.)	

DISINFECTING STATION.

- 1 Superintendent C. D. MORNING.
 2 Assistant Disinfectors . . . P. W. ANDERSON, J. DRISCOLL.
 12 Indians (2 Dhobies, 1 Sirdar,
 9 Assistants)

SANITARY DEPARTMENT:

- 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector . . R. WALKER Cert. R.S.A., Scotland.
 13 Asst. Sanitary Inspectors . . T. HYSLOP, Cert. R.S.A., Scotland, Cert.
 Registered Plumber.
 J. D. WOOD, Cert. R.S.I. (Eng.), City and
 Guilds of London Inst., Cert. Dept. Science
 and Art, London.
 F. W. HOLMES, Cert. R. S. I. (S.A.).
 A. E. MOORMAN, Cert. R.S.I. (S.A.)
 A. A. MICHIE, Cert R.S.I. (S.A.)
 J. W. H. MCGREAVEY, Cert. R.S.I. (S.A.)
 E. H. SURGESON, Cert. R.S.I.. (S.A.)
 C. C. de LUCY, Cert Sant. Meat and Food.
 Inspection (Manchester,) Cert. Sanitary
 Science (Hons.), Cert. City and Guilds of
 London Inst. Cert. R.S.I. (Eng.)
 H. M. TEDDER, Cert. R.S.I. (Eng.)
 G. F. GROOM, Cert. R.S.I. (Eng) Sert. Meat
 and Food R.S.I. Cert. Sant Witwatersrand
 Un.
 M. A. MAGNUSSEN, Cert. R.S.I. (S.A.)
 F. G. BAWDEN, Cert. R.S.I. (S.A.)
 A. KELSO.
 1 Chief Clerk A. M. MC IVER.
 1 Second Clerk S. A. WOOD, Cert. R.S.I. (S.A.)
 1 Third Clerk R. E. BOUTLE.
 1 Junior Clerk H. S. HELLETT.

SANITARY SUB-DEPARTMENTS:

ANTI-MOSQUITO:

- 1 European Overseer . . . A. E. CLARKE.
 14 Indians

ANTI-PLAGUE:

- 1 European Overseer . . . F. DRAKE, M.B.E., Cert R.S.I. (S.A.)

BARRACKS MANAGEMENT:

- 1 European Caretaker . . . J. T. ESPITALIER.
 14 Indians

CLEANSING SERVICE:

- 1 Chief Overseer . . . J. H. LOWE.
 4 Assistant Overseers . . .
 5 Sirdars and 106 Rubbish
 Collectors (Indian)
 5 Sirdars and 190 Indians
 Street Cleaners.

NIGHTSOIL REMOVAL:

- 1 Sirdar.
 12 Indian labourers. . .

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

- 11 European Attendants
 7 Indian Attendants.

CORPORATION CEMETERIES:

- 2 European Overseers (Stellawood and General Cemeteries)
 22 Indian Labourers.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Durban.

1st August, 1928.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND

TOWN COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF DURBAN.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the twenty-seventh Annual Report dealing with the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough of Durban, for the year ended 30th June, 1928.

POPULATION.

The following table shews the estimated population for the year 1927/28, the previous Census of the Borough being shown in comparison :

				Government	Government	Municipal	Municipal
				Census	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
				1921	1926	1927	1928
European	.....	.....		46,113	53,348	54,130	56,840
Coloured	.....	.....	Inc. in Asiatics		2,600	2,644	3,371
Natives	.....	.....		29,001	33,407	38,000	38,170
Asiatics	.....	.....		18,391	16,743	16,977	17,000
				-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	.....	.....		93,515	106,413	111,751	115,381
				-----	-----	-----	-----

Nine hundred and eighty-six European births were registered giving a birth-rate per 1,000 of the population of 17.34 as against 17.82 the previous year. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 16.7.

DEATHS.

A total of 1,033 deaths of Borough residents occurred during the year---476 Europeans, 40 Coloured, 248 Natives, 269 Asiatics. The European Death Rate corrected for non-residents was 8.37 as against 9.37 for 1926/27.

The following tables are set out for comparison and show the percentage number of Deaths in Europeans at various age periods, the number of deaths from certain main causes, and the proportion per thousand deaths from all causes.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS—EUROPEANS.

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of total deaths at all ages	
		Durban	England Wales
Under 1 Year	44	9.2	9.5
1—2 Years	13	2.7	
2—5 „	9	1.9	
1--5 „	22	4.8	5.0
5—15 „	14	2.9	2.7
15—25 „	21	4.4	4.0
25—45 „	62	13.0	8.7
45—65 „	168	35.4	25.2
65 and Over	145	30.46	42.91
TOTAL	476		

EUROPEANS.

Diseases.	No. of Deaths		Proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes	
	1926/27	1927/28	1926/27	1927/28
Infective Intestinal Diseases (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis	30	33	59	69
Cancer	55	47	108	98
Heart & Circulatory System	88	88	174	185
Diseases of Nervous System	22	17	43	35
Disease of Birth and Early Development	18	33	35	69
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	30	49	59	102
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	20	57	41
... ... Tuberculosis—Other	8	3	16	6
Genito —Urinary	27	44	53	92

Below, the figures for Coloured, Natives and Asiatics for 1926/27 and 1927/28, are similarly classified :—

Diseases.	No. of Deaths.						Proportion per 1,000 deaths from all causes					
	Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Coloured		Native		Asiatic	
	1926/27	1927/28	1926/27	1927/28	1926/27	1927/28	1926/27	1927/28	1926/27	1927/28	1926/27	1927/28
Infective Intestinal Disease (Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	6	1	23	21	45	26	97	25	80	84	141	96
Cancer	4	—	3	—	3	5	64	—	10	—	9	14
Heart & Circulatory System	6	8	28	21	18	15	97	200	98	84	56	43
Diseases of Nervous System	6	4	5	10	22	13	97	100	17	40	69	48
Diseases of Birth and early Development	4	3	14	17	37	29	64	75	49	68	116	107
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	5	5	43	34	57	71	81	125	150	136	179	263
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	4	28	25	19	27	177	100	98	104	59	100
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	9	12	6	9	32	25	31	48	19	33

STATISTICAL.

EUROPEANS :

The general Death Rate for the year shows a slight decrease over that for 1926/27. While there has been a definite decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer and Tuberculosis, there has been a substantial increase in the number of deaths due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

NATIVES :

Compared with the previous year, there have been fewer deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Heart Disease, Pneumonia and Cancer.

ASIATICS :

The number of deaths from Infective Intestinal diseases, Diseases of the Heart and Nervous System show a definite decrease, while a slight increase is shown in the number of deaths caused by Pneumonia and Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TYPHUS FEVER :

During the year 22 notifications were received of which seventeen were sporadic cases in Europeans. A total of 1,379 natives were cleansed at the Municipal Cleansing Station.

INFECTIVE INTESTINAL DISEASES. *

The incidence of this group of food borne diseases was markedly less among Asiatics, whilst among Europeans and Natives little change was noticeable. Like Tuberculosis, this group of infections tend to a steady endemic prevalence, reflecting the standard of general hygienic conditions.

DIPHThERIA :

Although Diphtheria showed a fifty per cent increase in incidence, the disease was of low virulence, occurring sporadically. Europeans were affected, almost exclusively.

TUBERCULOSIS :

The incidence of Tuberculosis showed a decided increase as compared with the previous year. A marked increase, however, is shown in notified cases having a domicile outwith the Borough. The disease showed most virulence among the Asiatic Section of the population.

INFECTIONS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

A total of 510 cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year, an increase of 169 on the previous year's figures. Fourteen different infections were dealt with, the modified cubicle-bed isolation system still being carried out.

WATER.

The routine weekly examinations of the Water Supply have been continued and the usual high degree of purity has been maintained.

The result of the chemical examinations have also been satisfactory and a fair average report is submitted below.

Colour	.....	.....	Good	Good	Good	Good
Sediment	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction	.....	.....	1.48	1.42	.95	.80

ANALYSIS.

(Result expressed in parts per 100,000).

Total Solids	.....	.....	.....	13.88	14.81	14.36	12.82
Loss on ignition	.....	.....	.....	2.47	2.79	3.33	2.91
Chlorine	.....	.....	.....	2.67	3.89	3.74	3.64
Nitrates & Nitrites	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Saline Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Total Hardness	.....	.....	.....	7.16	7.80	6.92	6.35
Permanent Hardness	.....	.....	.....	3.31	3.53	4.68	4.60
Iron	.....	.....	.....	Trace	Trace	Trace	Trace
Poisonous Metals	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

A general report upon the conditions of supply is included (pages 158 and 159) through the courtesy of the Borough Water Engineer (Mr. Walter Campbell).

BIRTHS.

Table showing the Monthly Distribution of Births occurring among Borough Residents, giving race and Sex, 1927/28.

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1927										
July	53	33	4	4	—	—	27	36	84	73
August	46	52	6	8	2	—	28	38	82	98
September	35	46	8	3	1	1	27	29	71	79
October	43	47	8	7	1	—	32	22	84	76
November	29	29	3	7	4	3	27	30	63	69
December	32	42	3	1	3	—	25	28	63	71
1928										
January	39	33	3	4	3	4	31	25	76	66
February	31	37	2	5	4	3	26	25	63	70
March	50	45	3	8	4	6	41	25	98	84
April	44	53	7	4	—	2	15	28	66	87
May	46	46	3	4	2	2	27	25	78	77
June	38	37	6	6	2	2	26	36	72	81
TOTAL	486	500	56	61	26	23	332	347	900	931

Table showing Monthly Distribution of Births occurring among Non-Residents, giving race—1927/28.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
1927					
July	28	—	28	5	61
August	17	6	48	2	73
September	29	2	46	1	78
October	21	3	51	1	76
November	24	2	42	—	68
December	11	1	42	—	54
1928					
January	26	1	26	3	56
February	16	—	51	—	67
March	16	3	55	—	74
April	22	1	42	—	65
May	27	—	37	2	66
June	31	3	61	4	99
TOTAL	268	22	529	18	837

European Birth Rate (gross)	22.05
European Birth Rate (Residents only)	17.34
Coloured Birth Rate (Residents only)	34.70
Native Birth Rate (Residents only)	1.54
Asiatic Birth Rate (Residents only)	39.94
Birth Rate, England & Wales, 1927	16.6

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL REGISTERED EUROPEAN BIRTHS AND
BIRTHRATES FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 Gross	1928 Boro. only
Births	1,151	1,097	919	1,025		1,220	1,254	986
Rates	22.88	20.0	18.09	19.95	19.63	22.54	22.05	17.34

TABLE SHOWING ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS OCCURRING AMONG
BOROUGH RESIDENTS, 1927/28.

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Births	12	10	9	17	9	7	—	1	30	35
Percentages	2.23		22.22		32.65		.15		3.55	

INFANTILE MORTALITY—AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATHS.

	Weeks.			Months			Total Under 1 year
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other general diseases	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infantile Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lymphatic System	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Other diseases of Stomach	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	—	—	—	1	4	2	7
Congenital Malfs	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congtl Debility	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Premature Birth	12	1	1	1	—	—	15
Other diseases of early Infancy	2	—	—	1	—	1	4
Total	18	3	2	7	7	7	44

EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY.

			Male	Female	Total
Infantile Deaths during 1927/28	.....	.....	26	18	44
Registered Births	.....	.....	486	500	986

This equals 44.62 infantile deaths per 1,000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY FIGURE" for Durban.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST SIX YEARS.

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Infant Deaths	64	68	82	47	35	44
Mortality Figure	58.34	73.99	83.84	45.81	36.3	44.62

DEATHS

BOROUGH DEATHS, EUROPEAN AND COLOURED—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

			European		Coloured		Total	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year	.....	.....	26	18	3	3	29	21
1— 2 years	.....	.....	3	1	—	1	v	2
2— 5 years	.....	.....	—	2	—	1	—	3
5—15 years	.....	.....	8	6	2	1	10	7
15—25 years	.....	.....	13	8	3	—	16	8
25—45 years	.....	.....	38	24	2	6	40	30
45—65 years	.....	.....	100	68	2	3	102	71
65—and over	.....	.....	84	61	7	5	91	66
Total			284	192	19	21	303	213

IMPORTED DEATHS: EUROPEAN AND COLOURED: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

			European		Coloured		Total	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 Year	.....	.....	5	5	—	—	5	5
1— 2 years	.....	.....	3	1	—	1	3	2
2— 5 years	.....	.....	—	2	—	1	—	3
5—15 years	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	3	3
15—25 years	.....	.....	8	3	4	2	12	5
25—45 years	.....	.....	19	6	4	2	23	8
45—65 years	.....	.....	35	15	—	3	35	18
65—and over	.....	.....	19	6	—	—	19	6
Total			91	40	9	10	100	50

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF STATISTICS OF DEATHS OF ALL RACES
IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Races	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
European	473	537	460	507	476
Coloured	23	55	59	62	40
Native	234	242	275	287	248
Asiatic	300	314	303	319	269
Totals	1,030	1,175	1,097	1,175	1,033

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION:—

Race	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
European	9.31	10.95	8.81	9.37	8.37
Coloured	5.14	29.92	31.36	23.45	11.83
Native	6.68	8.65	7.23	7.55	6.49
Asiatic	18.57	20.77	18.03	18.79	15.82

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS—SEE SEPARATE PAGES (attached)

The following table shows the Comparative Rates (Europeans, not including Coloured,) from the principal towns of South Africa:—

Town	Popu- lation.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality	Tuber- culosis Death Rate
Pretoria	42,800	23.24	8.62	61.30	0.23
Bloemfontein	20,675	21.8	7.49	77.6	0.29
Maritzburg	19,560	17.63	7.87	49.27	0.25
Port Elizabeth	31,000	25.64	11.87	99.5	0.77
Durban	56,840	17.34	8.37	44.62	0.40

Causes of All Deaths registered during 1927-28.

	BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
EPIDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.								
1. Enteric Fever	8	—	6	1	3	1	15	1
5. Malaria	3	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
7. Measles	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9. Whooping Cough	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
10. Diphtheria	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
11. Influenza	7	—	6	4	—	—	2	—
a. With pulmonary complications	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
16. Dysentery	—	—	1	2	—	—	6	—
a. Amoebic	1	—	4	—	1	—	15	1
b. Bacillary	5	—	2	1	4	—	14	—
21. Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
25. Other Epidemic Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	20	4	25	27	3	6	66	12
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges, etc.	1	1	4	2	—	1	1	—
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines, etc.	—	—	4	3	—	—	4	1
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35. Tuberculosis of the Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
36. Tuberculosis of Other Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
36b Tuberculosis, Bones	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	—	4	4	1	—	4	—
38. Syphilis	3	—	5	2	—	—	12	—
40b Gonorrhoeal or pur. Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
41. Purulent Infection, Septicaemia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	73	5	67	50	18	9	146	17
GENERAL DISEASES								
43. Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
44. Malignant Tumours of the Stomach and Liver	17	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
45. Malignant Tumors—Peritoneum, etc	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
46. Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
47. Malignant Tumours of the Breast	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
49. Malignant Tumours of Other Organs	8	—	—	2	4	—	7	—
51. Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
53. Scurvy	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
56. Rickets	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
57. Diabetes	6	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
58. Anaemia Chlorosis	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
a. Pernicious	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
59. Diseases of pituitary gland	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
60a. Diseases of Pyroid gland Exophthalmic Goitre	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

	BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
65. Leukaemia, Lymphadenoma	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
66. Alchololism (acute or chronic)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. Other general diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	62	1	2	11	28	2	9	4

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

70. Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
71. Meningitis	2	—	3	1	1	1	—	1
73. Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
74. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy	6	2	2	3	1	—	—	1
a. Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
74b Cerebral thrombosis embolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
75a Hemiplegia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
78. Apoplexy, epilepsy	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
79. Convulsions Over 5 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80. Convulsions; Under 5	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	—
84. Other diseases of the Nervous System	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
86. Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	17	4	10	13	6	2	2	2

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

87. Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
88. Endocarditis, myocarditis	43	5	19	13	6	1	16	7
89. Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
90. Other diseases of heart	11	1	1	—	2	—	2	—
91. Diseases of arteries	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
a. Aneurism	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
b. Arterial Sclerosis	17	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
92. Embolism and Thrombosis	6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
93. Diseases of the Veins	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
94. Diseases of lymphatic system	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96. Other diseases of circulatory system	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	88	8	21	15	17	1	21	7

DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

99. Bronchitis	8	—	1	12	—	—	—	—
a. Acute Bronchitis	2	1	5	8	2	—	1	—
b. Chronic Bronchitis	11	—	2	5	1	—	5	—
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	13	4	11	39	5	1	9	—
101. Pneumonia	4	—	1	5	2	—	1	—
a. Lobar	11	—	14	2	1	—	2	1
102. Pleurisy	3	—	3	1	—	—	2	—
103. Congestion, inf. of lung	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

	BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
105. Asthma	6	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
107. Other diseases of respi- ratory system	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
	60	7	38	74	13	1	22	1
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.								
109. Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
110. Diseases of Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
111. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
112. Other diseases of stomach	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	12	1	5	15	1	—	9	1
114. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over two years)	7	—	3	7	2	—	5	1
116. Diseases due to other in- testinal parasites	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
117. Appendicitis and Typhilitis	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
118. Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction	8	—	—	3	4	—	—	2
119B Other Diseases of the Intestines	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver ... a. returned as Alcoholic	4 3	— —	— 1	3 —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —
123. Biliary Calculi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124. Other Diseases of the Liver	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis of unstated origin	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127. Other diseases of the Digestive System	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	48	1	10	30	15	1	19	5
NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM .								
128. Acute Nephritis	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
129. Chronic Nephritis	24	—	3	3	7	1	4	5
131. Other diseases of the Kidneys	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
132. Calculi of the Urinary Passages	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133. Diseases of the Bladder	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
134. Diseases of the Urethra and Urinary Abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134a Stricture of Urethra ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135. Diseases of the Prostate	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
136. Non V.D. of male geni- tal organs	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139. Benign Tumours of the Uterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
141a Metritis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
141b Other dis of female gen- ital organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	44	1	3	5	13	2	9	5

DISEASE.	BOROUGH				IMPORTED			
	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
THE PUERPERAL STATE.								
143B. Accidents of Pregnancy	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
144. Puerperal Haemorrhage	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
145. Other accidents of Child-birth	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
146. Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148. Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	4	1	1	5	1	—	4	—
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.								
151. Gangrene	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. Furuncle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
153. Phlegmon, acute abscess	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.								
155. Diseases of the Bones	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
158. Other diseases of the organs	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.								
159. Congenital malformations	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
160. Congenital debility, icterus and scleroma	4	—	6	14	2	—	6	2
161. Premature Birth	18	3	7	11	1	—	6	—
162. Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	5	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
163. Lack of care	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	33	3	17	29	5	—	12	2
SENILE DECAY								
164. Senility	10	3	1	12	5	—	—	2
EXTERNAL CAUSES								
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169. Suicide by drowning	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by firearms	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide, crushing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174. Suicide, other causes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
177. Acute accidental poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
179. Burns	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
182. Accidental drowning	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
183. Accidental injury by firearms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185. Accidental injury by fall	9	—	—	3	5	1	—	1
188. Accidental injury by other forms of crushing	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
196. Electricity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
201a Dislocations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
202 203 Violent Death	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	30	3	1	7	10	1	—	1
ILL DEFINED DISEASES.								
205a Cause of death unstated (Post-mortem)	1	2	75	16	—	—	37	5
TOTAL	476	40	248	269	131	19	281	53

EUROPEANS—BOROUGH.

Year ending	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death Rate.	DIARRHOEA. (All Ages.)		SMALLPOX.					ENTERIC FEVER.					DIPHTHERIA.					SCARLET FEVER.					MEASLES.		WHOOPIING COUGH.		PUERPERAL SEPSIS.			CANCER.		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.					TUBERCULOSIS: OTHER FORMS.				TOTAL TUBERCULOSIS.				TYPHUS.				DYSENTERY.		MALARIA.	
						No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of population.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of population.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of population.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	New Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	New Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	New Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of population.						
30th June, 1924	50,792	18.09	9.31	73.99	1.397	40	.789	—	—	—	—	—	37	9	24.3	.17	.72	60	3	5.0	.059	1.18	22	1	4.54	.0196	.43	1	.0196	4	—	—	61	1.201	53	13	.255	.452	13	11	.216	.255	66	24	.472	.707	5	—	—	.098	17	.3346	11	.2165			
30th June, 1925.	49,025	19.95	10.95	83.844	1.693	47	.958	—	—	—	—	—	44	5	11.3	.101	.89	83	2	2.4	.040	1.69	18	—	—	—	.36	3	0.611	2	.040	5	5	.101	63	1.285	42	25	.591	.856	11	8	.157	.224	53	33	.673	1.080	15	1	.02	.305	23	.469	5	.101	
30th June, 1926	52,203	19.63	8.81	45.814	.996	21	.402	—	—	—	—	—	34	3	8.82	.057	.65	83	9	10.84	.172	1.59	42	—	—	—	.804	1	.019	1	1	.019	50	.957	57	19	.365	1.091	7	7	.134	.134	64	26	.498	1.225	11	—	—	—	18	.344	—	—			
30th June, 1927	54,130	17.82	9.37	36.3	0.702	13	0.240	1	1	100	0.018	0.018	26	3	11.54	.055	0.48	83	4	4.82	0.074	1.53	22	—	—	—	0.406	2	0.037	2	0.037	3	2	0.037	55	1.016	62	29	0.536	1.145	7	8	0.148	0.129	69	37	0.684	1.275	5	—	—	.092	14	0.258	3	0.055	
30th June, 1928	56,840	17.34	8.37	44.62	0.774	19	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	45	8	17.77	—	0.79	137	6	4.4	0.105	2.41	43	—	—	—	.756	2	0.035	2	0.035	1	1	.017	47	.827	41	20	.352	.721	1	3	.052	.017	42	23	.406	.739	11	—	—	.194	6	0.105	3	0.053	

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928
Diarrhoea	47	21	13	19
Enteric	5	3	3	8
Diphtheria	2	9	4	6
Measles	3	—	2	2
Whooping Cough	2	1	2	2
Scarlet Fever	0	—	—	—
Typhus	1	—	—	6
Dysentery	23	18	14	—
	83	52	38	43
	—	—	—	—

TABLE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RACES, 1927-1928.

Diseases.	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	Bor.	Imp.	Bor.	Imp.	Bor.	Imp.	Bor.	Imp.	Bor.	Imp.
Diphtheria	137	29	12	2	2	6	2	1	153	38
Scarlet Fever	43	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	13
Enteric Fever	45	27	7	2	16	37	6	3	74	69
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	41	15	7	13	26	142	40	40	114	210
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	1	2	12	31	4	9	18	43
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	3
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	6	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	1
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	17	2
Typhus Fever	11	6	1	—	1	2	1	—	14	8
Trachoma	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Acute-Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	11	1	—	—	31	33	6	5	48	39
Ophthalmia	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	6	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	3
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	320	94	30	19	93	259	62	59	505	432

SCARLET FEVER.

The following table shows the Cases Notified and Deaths from Scarlet Fever during the past six years:—

Years	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	
						Boro.	Imptd.
Cases	32	30	19	44	26	43	13
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Borough Europeans only:

Case Incidence per 1,000 of population equals .756.

DIPHTHERIA.

The following table shows the cases notified and deaths from Diphtheria registered during the past six years.

Years	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	
						Boro.	Impt.
Cases	58	88	103	102	119	153	38
Deaths	2	6	4	8	8	6	2

Borough Europeans only.

Case Mortality 4.4 per cent.

Case Incidence per 1,000 of population 2.41

Death Rate per 1,000 of population 0.105

ENTERIC FEVER.

The following table shows the cases notified and deaths from Enteric Fever during the past six years.

Years	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	
						Boro.	Impt.
Cases	353	125	148	112	111	74	69
Deaths	52	37	36	47	23	15	20

Borough Europeans only.

Case Mortality 17.33 per cent.

Case Incidence per 1,000 population 0.79 „ „

Death Rate per 1,000 population14 „ „

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the Cases Notified and Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis registered during the past six years:—

	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	
						Boro.	Impt.
Cases	115	166	254	235	280	114	210
Deaths	107	84	174	151	161	76	87

Borough Europeans only:

Case incidence per 1,000 of population721

Death Rate per 1,000 of population351

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows Cases Notified and Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, registered during the past six years:—

	1922/23	1923/24	1924/25	1925/26	1926/27	1927/28	
						Boro.	Impt.
Cases	18	58	70	67	85	18	43
Deaths	23	52	29	65	48	25	16

Borough Europeans only:—

Case Incidence per 1,000 of population 0.017

Death Rate per 1,000 of population equals 0.052

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

During the past year 510 cases of Infectious Disease have been isolated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Congella, viz:—

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
Diphtheria	158	9	9	3	179
Scarlet Fever	47	—	—	—	47
Measles	65	4	49	—	118
Chicken Pox	12	4	55	1	72
Mumps	1	—	3	—	4
Whooping Cough	11	2	6	—	19
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	—	—	—	6
Typhus Fever	11	1	5	2	19
Observation	3	2	1	3	9
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	2
Vaginitis	18	—	—	—	18
Diphtheria Carriers	4	—	—	—	4
Smallpox—Contacts	—	—	—	—	—
Flue	—	—	—	12	12
Abscess	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	338	22	128	22	510

VENEREAL DISEASES.

PATIENTS TREATED AT SPECIAL CLINIC, ADDINGTON HOSPITAL.

FROM 1st July, 1927 to 30th June, 1928.

Out Patients—New Cases.

European—							
Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Indian—							
Male and Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		656
Native—							
Male and Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured—							
Male and Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-Venereal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

Injection of N.A.B.

European—						
Male and Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782
Non-European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551

Irrigation.

European—					
Male and Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,354

Dilatations.

European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Coloured and Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Wassermann Tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
Slides and Smears	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Vaccine Injection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Intramaine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT CLINIC	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,289

WATER SUPPLY.

(By Courtesy of the Borough Water Engineer).

SOURCE : UMLAAS RIVER :

The catchment area draining to the the storage reservoir at Camperdown is 172 square miles in extent. An additional catchment of 138 square miles drains to the new storage reservoir at Shongweni. A further area of 33 square miles drains to the Intake, making an aggregate of 343 square miles. The total acreage within the catchment area owned by the Corporation is 10,527.

POSSIBILITIES OF POLLUTION ON CATCHMENT AREA :

The supply in the river and tributaries from such an extensive catchment area is of course subject to pollution, but almost all the human habitations are situated at such distances from streams as renders them innocuous. The Corporation is empowered by the Durban Waterworks Consolidation Act No. 24 of 1921 to take drastic measures if necessary to prevent serious contamination.

STORAGE :

The total reservoir capacity is made up as follows :—

STORAGE RESERVOIRS			
		Original Capacity Million Gallons	Present Capacity Million Gallons
Shongweni	.....	2,600	2,600
Camperdown	.....	604	177
Clear Water, Umlaas	.....	100	100
		-----	-----
		3,304	2,877
		-----	-----

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Congella	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,300,000 gallons
Stella	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000 gallons
Cato Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 gallons
Campbell's Tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000 gallons
St. Thomas' Tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000 gallons
Murchie's Tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000 gallons
Botanic Gardens	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000 gallons
Florida Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	650,000 gallons
Goble Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 gallons
South Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000 gallons
North Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000 gallons
Northdene	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000 gallons
					<hr/>
					16,020,000 gallons
					<hr/>

PURIFICATION .

When necessary the raw water is treated with Alumina Sulphate for the purpose of sedimentation before Filtration.

Slow sand filters are in operation at both the Umhlaas and Coedmore Works, and the new Shongweni Scheme has the rapid gravity type.

In all cases the effluent from the Filters is sterilised by treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles and with completely effective results

CONSUMPTION.

The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 10,500,000 gallons and the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 16,000,000 gallons.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Regular bacteriological examinations for the presence of bacillus coli have been made in the Bacteriological laboratory established at Coedmore Filters, and without exception have yielded results comparable with those of any other water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative Bacillus Coli in 100 c.c. is the highest in the country. Weekly tests are made at the Government Laboratory, yielding consistently good results.

RETURN OF WORK DONE AT DISINFECTING STATION
1927-1928.

1. Number of Houses and Rooms disinfected.
2. Number of Articles washed and disinfected: Private houses.
3. Number of Articles washed and disinfected: Infectious Diseases Hospital.
4. Number of Articles disinfected: Typhus precautions.

Months.	1 Rooms, etc.	2 Private Houses	3 Hospital	4 Typhus
1927				
July	39	938	2,535	785
August	42	3,867	4,531	989
September	67	3,375	5,155	1,464
October	48	3,182	4,950	1,480
November	46	2,918	4,270	1,100
December	45	2,240	3,489	1,154
1928				
January	27	895	3,100	345
February	44	1,257	3,125	150
March	39	1,137	2,110	824
April	50	1,563	3,333	1,935
May	35	1,748	4,945	4,130
June	44	2,963	5,088	3,910
TOTAL	526	26,083	45,721	18,266

AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

Hospital	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
Infectious Diseases Hospital	337	16	124	7	484
Addington Hospital	49	6	29	6	90
Other Hospitals	30	—	7	6	43
TOTAL	416	22	160	19	617

TOWN BATHS.

Month	Towels	Cost-umes	Turkish Towels	Sundry Articles	Blank-ets.	Totals
1927						
July	7,932	113	211	201	24	8,481
August	7,080	114	210	232	26	7,662
September	5,526	88	146	180	21	5,961
October	5,127	49	94	166	23	5,459
November	5,913	69	121	192	26	6,321
December	5,013	66	119	109	23	5,330
1928						
January	4,485	59	108	178	28	4,858
February	4,348	43	93	163	24	4,671
March	4,911	65	120	202	24	5,322
April	4,128	75	150	303	35	4,691
May	4,577	67	156	176	23	4,999
June	5,427	84	165	205	25	5,906
TOTAL	64,467	892	1,693	2,307	302	69,661

CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS.

Departments.	Towels	Coats	Trousers	Blankets	Total
Sanitary	2,926	—	—	—	2,926
Abattoir	867	529	145	—	1,541
Electrical	515	—	—	—	515
Market	521	864	—	—	1,385
Fire	235	46	—	538	819
Foreman of Works	369	—	—	—	369
Water	350	—	—	—	350
Police	—	—	—	4,912	4,912
Tramways	466	—	—	—	466
Council	710	—	—	—	710
TOTAL	6,959	1,439	145	5,450	13,993

CLEANSING STATION.

EUROPEANS Cleansed	7,674
NATIVES Cleansed	1,379
Scabies Treated	215
	<u>9,268</u>

Month.	Costumes	Towels	Slips	Totals
1927				
July	4,008	4,327	441	8,776
August	2,415	2,912	405	5,732
September	1,999	2,426	424	4,849
October	3,202	3,409	858	7,469
November	3,517	4,061	791	8,369
December	5,203	5,472	1,220	11,895
1928				
January	5,878	7,017	1,316	14,211
February	3,884	4,517	879	9,280
March	3,841	4,447	725	9,013
April	4,075	4,322	776	9,173
May	1,972	2,435	391	4,798
June	1,755	2,406	332	4,493
TOTAL	41,749	47,751	8,558	98,058

I would again like to express my appreciation of the loyal service of each member of the staff of the Department, and my thanks to you, Sir, to the members of Council, and the Public Health Committee in particular, for continued kindness and courtesy which have been extended to me.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. J. CLEGG, M.D., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

31

The Acting Medical Officer of Health,
Durban.

Dear Sir,

The following figures give a summary of the work done in this department during the year 1927-1928 and in comparison with previous years I would like to draw attention to the following facts.

1.—INFANT CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

The total number of attendances at the Clinics during the year was 19,983. In the previous year this number was 15,461. This shows an increase in the total number of attendances in one year by 4,522. The number of new cases out of the above was 2,776 compared with 1,667 last year, an increase in first visits of 1,109. The number of infants under one year attending the Clinic was 888, showing an increase on the number attending last year of 61 cases.

The large increase of new attendances is a particularly gratifying feature, as with the large clinics which these numbers entail I have concentrated largely on the new cases, leaving a lot of the following up to be done by the Health Visitors in the homes and at the clinics.

The number of European births registered was 986. The number of infants under one year attending the clinic was 888, thus shows that a large proportion of the infant population of Durban now comes under the influence of the Child Welfare Clinic.

With this increase in the popularity of the Clinic, it has been necessary to reorganise the work and at each daily session there are three Health Visitors in attendance as well as myself. On each morning the children from one specified district of Durban attend. The Health Visitor whose duty is to visit the particular district is employed on the mornings when her district attends in sorting out the children, giving advice to those which are getting on reasonably well and whose mothers are carrying out our instructions, and selecting those which require medical attention. She demonstrates all the practical points to the new cases such as the actual making of feeds, the cleaning of feeding bottles, the utilising of such things as are to be found in all ordinary households, so as to save unnecessary expenditure of money on special articles for the baby which are not necessary in a household where the income is small. She also demonstrates to them the most suitable clothing for the different ages and helps them with patterns for clothing, and with cutting these out, and generally sees that the instructions given at the first visit are being carried out in the proper way.

A second Health Visitor is employed in giving treatment for minor ailments—which largely consists in instructing the mothers how to treat these minor ailments themselves—in giving “test feeds” and in instructing the mothers as to the general technique of breast feeding.

The third Health Visitor is employed in weighing the children,

The employment of three Health Visitors is now absolutely essential at these clinics, and the benefit of this method is shown by the large increase of attendances during the year, but this method unfortunately leaves very little time for the actual visiting in the homes and when any one Health Visitor is on leave very little home visiting can be done. Full employment could easily be given to two more Health Visitors in order to carry out the work satisfactorily.

During the year it has been noticeable at the clinics that a larger number of mothers are carrying out the instructions given at the clinics than formerly, but there is still a very large proportion of mothers who come to the clinics to see what is going on but continue to take the advice of many friends and neighbours with disastrous results until, when the advice given at the clinics is really taken, there is great difficulty in putting things right. These mothers waste a lot of valuable time, but have to be catered for as well as those who genuinely come for advice from the first.

Progress in these matters is unfortunately slow, and when one reads in the second century A.D. Soranus was already preaching certain fundamental principles of infant care, such as the evils of night-feeding and irregular feeding, and when one sees how little progress has been made in all that time, it seems as if many centuries must yet pass until there is some uniformity in the methods of feeding practiced unless some very drastic steps are taken, and it is only when there is uniformity of teaching that there can be anything like ideal results.

2.—INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

The European Infant Mortality Rate was 44.62. This rate is higher than that of last year—last year being a world's record—but during the year one Health Visitor retired, and was not replaced for several months, then allowing for another three months when Health Visitors were on leave there were seven or eight months when only three Health Visitors were on duty, and with this number it is impossible to keep sufficient supervision on the infant life of the town. The death rate, however, appears to be the lowest of the large towns in the Union, and considerably lower than England and Wales.

The Coloured Death rate is still high—111.1—but shows a decrease on previous years. In 1926 this was 206, in 1927, 182.

Of the 44 deaths 20 (nearly half the total) were due to Prematurity or Congenital defects, 15 of these died in the first week of life, 18 in the first month, so that there was no opportunity for this department to help in the prevention of the large portion of these deaths.

There were seven deaths from Enteritis, and none of these occurred in breast fed babies. Of the 888 babies brought to the clinic or visited by Health Visitors 16 died. If the death rate for the borough had been the same as for the infants attending the clinic it would have been 18.01 instead of 44.62.

3.—ANTE-NATAL WORK.

The Ante-Natal Clinics also show an increase in popularity, although when one looks at the numbers of infants who died in the first month from prematurity or congenital defects it becomes obvious that there is still great need for the extension of this part of the work.

The number of Expectant Mothers attending the clinics was 459, compared with 266 last year, showing an increase of 193 mothers. The reluctance of the mothers to attend these clinics is gradually being overcome, and if it were possible for the Health Visitors to give more time to this branch of the work, there would be a very large increase in the number of attendances.

Three Ante-Natal Clinics are held each week, the Municipal Midwife and one Health Visitor assist me with each clinic.

Mothers are at last **beginning** to realise, though also slowly, that the maternal diet during pregnancy is almost as important as that of the infant and that if a mother is **properly** fed i.e., with the proper "balance" being maintained between the main constituents of the diet, viz. proteins, carbohydrates and fats, they will then be able to nurse their own babies, and these same babies will not have to spend fortunes in later life in preserving their teeth or procuring substitutes.

5.—MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The European Maternal Mortality rate for the year is 4.05.

This figure again shows a decrease from last year, when it was 5.1 but is still too high.

6.—HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

The total number of visits for the year was 9,026, compared with 8,827 last year. The number of infants under one year visited was 1,566 compared with 1,150 last year, and the total number of Expectant Mothers, 340, compared with 240. Considering that the Health Visitors have now to spend a considerable amount of their time at the clinics, these numbers show that a very creditable amount of work has been done.

7.—MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE'S WORK.

The Municipal Midwife attended 87 cases during the year compared with 78 last year, all of these attended the Ante-Natal Clinic.

These figures show a considerable increase of interest taken in the care of mothers and infants by the Public of Durban, and for their benefit it seems to me that the time has come when the establishment of a Maternity Hospital should be brought about in order to make the conditions under which the Durban mothers bring their children into the world, and get their first knowledge of infant care as good and as reasonably safe as it is elsewhere.

Very little propaganda work would be required to convince Durban mothers that their confinements should be conducted in surroundings where they run the minimum risk of complication arising. At the present time very many confinements are conducted with very doubtful precautions in surroundings which are totally unsuitable, necessitating great risk, not only to the life of the mother, but to her future health.

If provision could be made for very poor mothers to remain about a week longer in hospital than they do at present, much money would be saved by the Municipality in the giving of artificial food for the rearing of babies.

At the present time these mothers get up on the tenth day and go home the next day. One is told over and over again by them that while in bed they were able to feed their babies but as soon as they went home the milk disappeared. This is hardly to be wondered at. They go home and at once perform all their usual household duties, at the same time receiving insufficient nourishment themselves, they are then unable to feed their babies in the natural way and have to apply to the clinic for free food.

If these mothers had a week in hospital after they got up, there would be time for them to regain much of their usual strength, and time for lactation to be sufficiently established to enable them to carry out their household duties without losing the natural food for their babies, who then have some chance of growing up to be strong children.

The advantage to mothers with first babies would also be great. They also ought to be kept a week after they are able to be up in order to be taught the fundamental principles of mothercraft, when they leave a hospital or nursing home. On the tenth day they are usually still quite helpless and ignorant of the practical handling of their infants which they can only begin to learn after they get up.

The result of such an institution would be that in time there would be practically no need for clinics such as are carried on at present. These clinics, however good they may be under the present conditions, only touch the fringe of real preventive work. For the most part the babies come to such clinics when damage has been done. What is wanted is an institution which will prevent such damage occurring.

An institution of this sort would serve two purposes. It would serve to teach the mothers the principles of infant care, but it would also fill the much felt want of a training school for midwives, more of which are so badly needed, especially in the rural areas of Natal.

Until such an institution is established—catering for rich and poor alike—there will continue to be the same lack of uniformity of method which can only lead to unsatisfactory results.

Yours faithfully,

K. McNEILL,

Medical Officer in Charge

Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Total Medical Sessions	.....								335
Total Ante-Natal Sessions	.....								128
Total attendances at Clinic	.....								19,983
New cases out of above number	.....								2,776
No. of infants under 1 year who attended clinic	.....								888
Total attendances of infants under 1 year	.....								6,828
No. of expectant mothers who attended clinic	.....								459
No. of cases who received dry food at cost price	.....								156
" " " " " " free	.....								103
Amount of dry food bought	.....								1,949 lbs.
" " " " given free	.....								2,214 lbs.

BIRTHS—

[illegible]

DEATHS—

[illegible]

ANTE-NATAL WORK:

No. of Expectant Mothers attending Clinic	.....	.....	.....	.....	459
Total No. of attendances	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,016
No. of above cases attended by Sister France	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
„ „ „ „ referred to Addington Hospital for confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
„ „ „ „ Referred to Addington Hospital for treatment for V.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6

MATERNAL MORTALITY—

[illegible]

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Attended by :

Midwife throughout	Doctor and Midwife	Nursing Homes	Total for Year 1927/1928.
1	2	1	4

Causes of Maternal Deaths.

Puerperal Sepsis	Eclampsia	Toxaemia of Pregnancy	Rupture of Uterus
1	1	1	1

HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

INFANTS: Under 1 Year	1st Visit	Re-visits.
Breast fed	974	1,340
Mixed	39	622
Artificial	98	841
OLDER CHILDREN.	176	4,050

Still Births	Deaths	Expect- tant. Mothers	Maternal Deaths	Ophth. Neon.	Inspection of Lava- tories	Puerperal Fever	Reports Sanitary Depart- ment.	Contacts
26	56	703	5	6	48	2	11	29

TOTAL VISITS : 9,026

Total No. of infants under 1 year visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566
Total No. of Expectant Mothers visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	340

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE.

Emergency Cases —

Premature Births 4
1 at 5 months—lived 10 minutes.
1 at 7 months—lived 2 days.
1 at 6 months—lived 3 hours.
1 at 6 months 3 weeks—lived 2 days.

Stillborn 3
1 at 6½ months
1 at 5½ months.
1 at full term.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES FOR YEAR 87
No Maternal Deaths.
No serious Maternal complications.

INFANT DEATHS—ENTERITIS.

FEEDING:—

Breast	Cows Milk (fresh)	Dried Milk	Mixed	Nestle's Milk with Barley Water. or Nutrine
—	1	3	2	2

BIRTHS.

Table showing the Monthly Distribution of Births occurring among
BOROUGH RESIDENTS, giving Race and Sex, 1927-1928.

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1927										
July	53	33	4	4	—	—	27	36	84	73
August	46	52	6	8	2	—	28	38	82	98
September	35	46	8	3	1	1	27	29	71	79
October	43	47	8	7	1	—	32	22	84	76
November	29	29	3	7	4	3	27	30	63	69
December	32	42	3	1	3	—	25	28	63	71
1928										
January	39	33	3	4	3	4	31	25	76	66
February	31	37	2	5	4	3	26	25	63	70
March	50	45	3	8	4	6	41	25	98	84
April	44	53	7	4	—	2	15	28	66	87
May	46	46	3	4	2	2	27	25	78	77
June	38	37	6	6	2	2	26	36	72	81
TOTAL	486	500	56	61	26	23	332	347	900	931

Table showing Monthly Distribution of Births occurring among
NON-RESIDENTS, giving Race, 1927-1928.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
1927					
July	28	—	28	5	61
August	17	6	48	2	73
September	29	2	46	1	78
October	21	3	51	1	76
November	24	2	42	—	68
December	11	1	42	—	54
1928					
January	26	1	26	3	56
February	16	—	51	—	67
March	16	3	55	—	74
April	22	1	42	—	65
May	27	—	37	2	66
June	31	3	61	4	99
TOTAL	268	22	529	18	837

European Birth Rate (gross)	22.05
European Birth Rate (Residents only)	17.34
Coloured Birth Rate (Residents only)	34.70
Native Birth Rate (Residents only)	1.54
Asiatic Birth Rate (Residents only)	39.94
Birth Rate, England and Wales, 1927	16.6

Office of the Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Old Court House Buildings.

Durban, January 24th 1929.

The Medical Officer of Health,
Durban.

Dear Sir,

I beg to submit the following summarised report on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year ended June 30th 1928 :

Complaints investigated	1,135
Notices issued—Personal intimations	5,456
Notices issued—Written Notices	3,708
Reports made on applications for licenses	4,351
Inspection of Cyanide fumigations	570
Reports made by letter to other departments	1,262

INSPECTIONAL WORK.

NATURE OF PREMISES.	NO. OF VISITS
Hotels and Boarding Houses	796
Restaurants, Tea Rooms, and Eating Houses	2,792
Bakeries	241
Butcheries	2,492
Dairies (within the Borough)	227
Dairies (Outside the Borough)	401
Laundries	1,595
Markets	547
Offensive Trades	176
Night inspections	161
General Inspections	38,850

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS ON DEFECTIVE OR INSANITARY CONDITIONS REMEDIED.

NUISANCES—

From defective or dirty stables, fowlruns, kraals, cow-sheds, abated	108
From Factories or Trade premises abated	44
From dirty yards, gullies, w.c.'s, etc. abated	1,654
From discharge of foul water to street discontinued	262
From unauthorised deposits of refuse discontinued	310
From accumulation of offensive matter abated	287
From smoke abated	20
From overgrown lands, etc., cleared.	232
Measures taken to prevent breeding and to destroy:	
1. Flies	183
2. Rats	502
3. Mosquitoes	1,566

STRUCTURAL REPAIRS:—

General repairs to premises	107
Chimneys—repaired or renewed	3
Roofs—repaired or renewed	177
Gutters and down-pipes—repaired or renewed	349
Floors—repaired or renewed	124
Lighting—improved or provided	25
Ventilation—improved or provided	36
Yards paved or repaired	75
Yards drained	26

SANITARY FITTINGS:—

W.C. pans, sinks, baths and gullies repaired or renewed	343
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	421
Waste and flush pipes—repaired or renewed	264
Waterclosets—repaired	66
Privies—provided or repaired	2
Sinks provided	35
Baths Provided	20

SEWERAGE—installed at premises	26
—Native type of watercloset installed	36

DRAINS:—

Manholes, traps, vents, etc—repaired or renewed	188
Drains—connected with sewer—	12
Drains—(stormwater)—disconnected from sewer	8
Stormwater pipes laid across footpath	23

GENERAL.

Water supply—installed or improved	28
Water Supply—defective fittings repaired	76
Overcrowding—discontinued	24
Verminous premises: Vermin eradicated	89
Other premises—lime-washed or colour-washed	433
Other premises—cleaned	201
Receptacles—manure and refuse provided or renewed	1,438
Shanties unfit for habitation—vacated or demolished	65
Other illegal structures demolished	35

HOUSING.

Illegal housing of Natives discontinued	54
Sleeping in unapproved premises discontinued	120
Other nuisances abated	116

BAKE HOUSES, FOOD FACTORIES, DAIRIES, ETC.

Change rooms provided	.....	2
Lavatory basins provided	.....	3
Overalls provided	.....	11
Fly screening provided	.....	7
Floors repaired or renewed	.....	10
Walls etc, limewashed, painted, or otherwise cleaned	.....	61
Chimneys Cleaned	.....	2
Sleeping in workrooms discontinued	.....	3
Unsuitable food receptacles replaced or improved	.....	36
Unclean clothes	.....	27
Unclean vehicles	.....	16

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

From dust abated	2
------------------	-------	---

REPORTS TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

WATER ENGINEER.

Choked drains	.....	157
Defective water fittings	.....	153

BOROUGH ENGINEER.

Defective or insanitary conditions	.....	215
Other departments	.....	228

DAIRIES AND MILK SUPPLIERS.

Two hundred and thirtyseven inspections representing an average of 22.7 to each dairy within the borough were made and four hundred and one inspections representing an average of 5.41 to each dairy outside the borough licensed to sell milk in the town were made.

Number of dairies in the borough 10 and 5 milk depots.

Number of Dairies outside the borough licensed to sell milk inside the borough 74

The following improvements were effected at the instance of the department, viz :

COWSHEDS—Within the Borough, newly erected	.....	Nil
Outside the Borough, newly erected	.....	2
Erected to replace unsatisfactory building	.....	2
Extensions to existing buildings	.....	5
General repairs effected	.....	27
Repairs to walls, floors, etc.	.....	29
Overcrowding of cow-sheds abated	.....	5
Water supply improved	.....	1
Dairies connected to D.C. water supply (outside)	.....	4
Dairies given up or closed down	.....	6
Dairies changed ownership	.....	3
Premises lime-washed after Notice given	.....	35
Servants' quarters limewashed	.....	9
New cowsheds built	.....	1

MILK-ROOMS.

Erected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Fly screened	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Fly screening renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

BOILERS.

Provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Not regularly used—warnings given	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

Of the 285 samples of new milk obtained and submitted for analysis, 44 were certified to be under the required standard of 3.0% milk fat and 8.5% of solids not fat.

In 29 cases as the deficiency was slight, letters of warning only were sent to the dairymen concerned.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 15 cases .

In five cases the dairymen concerned applied for test samples to be taken at the time of milking. This was done and the results of the analysis of these samples showed that the cows were producing milk below the legal standard, and the dairymen were warned to improve the quality of milk.

For the whole of the new milk samples including those under standard, the average composition was :

Milk Fat	.....	.....	.....	3.488
Solids Not fat	.....	.....	.....	8.676
Total solids	...	.....	.....	12.164

UN SOUND FOOD.

SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

Raisins	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 boxes
Dried Apricots	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 box
Dried peaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 box
Mixed Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 box
Prunes	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 boxes

HANDED OVER FOR DESTRUCTION BY PRIVATE PERSONS.

Sardines	.....	.....	.....	.....	713 tins
Cocoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 cases

HANDED OVER FOR DESTRUCTION BY BOROUGH
MARKETMASTER.

Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 lbs.
Polonies	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 lbs.
Pears	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 cases
Hams	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gooseberries	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 trays
Water melons	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Peaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 cases

FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year the following samples were taken and submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination.

Article	No. of Samples	Genuine	Below Standard
Milk	285	241	44
Jam	4	4	—
Vinegar	9	4	5 (adultd)
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Olive Oil	4	4	—
Butter	2	2	—
Ice Cream	2	2	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—
Cond milk	1	1	—

In addition to the above the usual weekly samples of water and milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination.

ANTI PLAGUE, FLY PREVENTION, AND ANTI MALARIA

RAT DESTRUCTION : The following figures show the work carried out in connection with rodent destruction, viz :

Total inspection made	27,805
Rats destroyed in D.C Barracks	1,546
Rats reported to have been destroyed on private premises	454
Rats caught by the Departmental rat catchers	6,937
Structural repairs or alterations carried out to prevent rats gaining access to premises or to prevent rats from obtaining harbourage on premises	125
Baits laid	77,044
Traps set	6,505
Rat poison made up	763 lbs.

FLIES : 40,740 gallons of poison mixture were used or laid down as poison bait on the various Tips.

ANTI MALARIA AND ANTI DENGUE PRECAUTIONS.

7,611 gallons of crude oil were used in spraying swampy areas compared with 3,335 gallons for the previous year,

CYANIDE FUMIGATIONS :

570 fumigations by cyanide of premises were carried out under the supervision of the department.

NATIVE AND INDIAN COMPOUNDS OR BARRACKS.

There are 133, Native, 7 Indian, and 5 combined Native and Indian barracks in the borough containing a total population of 6,809 Natives, 186 Indians, and 320 Natives and Indians respectively.

All have the Municipal Water supply but seven are out of the sewered area.

The majority of the barracks and compounds are under European supervision, Natives or Indians being in charge of the remainder.

The structural condition of these barracks may be classed as follows, viz:—

Good	.....	.....	81
Fair	.....	.....	43
Poor	.....	.....	12
Bad	.....	.....	9
TOTAL			145

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

List of offensive trades on the register

Abattoirs	.....	.....	2
Breweries	.....	.....	3
Hide, skins and wool merchants	.....	.....	36
Fertilizer manufacture	.....	.....	1
Fertilizer store only	.....	.....	1
Refuse destructor	.....	.....	1
Soapmakers	.....	.....	7
Wattle bark merchants	.....	.....	4
Wool washeries	.....	.....	1

The refuse destructor, one of the abattoirs and one brewery are municipal institutions.

PROSECUTIONS.

Law or Bye-Laws relating to	Cases	Convictions.	Dismissals	Fines imposed
Public Health By-Laws				
Fly development	1	1	—	£2 0 0
Nuisances	15	15	—	26 0 0
Refuse receptacles	1	1	—	2 0 0
Manufacture of food	6	6	—	8 10 0
Laundries	2	2	—	4 0 0
Selling milk without license	1	1	—	2 6
Development of mosquitoes	1	1	—	1 0 0
Dairies and Cowsheds	1	1	—	10 0
Public Health Act of 1919				
Contamination of Food	3	2	1	7 0 0
Adulteration of Food Act 45 of 1901	15	15	—	24 0 0
Building Bye-laws	1	1	—	2 0 0
House Drainage By-laws	6	6	—	9 10 0
Abattoir By-laws	1	1	—	10 0
Total	54	53	1	£87 2 6

SANITARY SERVICES.

The following table shows the average number of vans, carts, and tank carts employed daily and the quantity of material,—refuse, street sweepings, and manure removed, viz :

Rubbish—55 carts, 1 trolley, and 5 stationary carts.
 Street cleansing—16 carts.
 Depositing sand on Tips—3.
 Night soil removal—2 tank carts .

MATERIALS REMOVED.

	Loads
Rubbish	64,372
Street sweepings	21,172
Manure	1,081
Sand for covering Tips	18,196

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE .

Where dumped	Loads of Rubbish	Loads of Street sweepings
Mansfield Road Tip	—	8,009
Destructor	6,331	12
Ocean Beach Tip	—	729
Botanic Gardens	14,832	2,500
Willowvale	5,783	364
Eastern Vlei	6,359	1,887
Brickhill Road	22,161	1,853
Stella	1,547	514
Magazine Barracks	3,353	439
Miscellaneous	4,006	4,865
	<u>64,372</u>	<u>21,172</u>

DISPOSAL OF MANURE.

101 truckloads of manure were consigned under contract to sugar plantations, the total revenue from this source amounting to £161 7s. 7d.

SANITARY SERVICES.

Undermentioned is a list of dead animals removed and/or buried by the department :

Horses	108
Donkeys	2
Mules	25
Sheep	19
Cattle	56
Elephants	1

NIGHT SOIL.

The number of pails in use during the month of June 1928 was 583, a tri-weekly service being given to

140 Private dwellings.
 12 Business premises
 9 Government institutions
 7 Municipal institutions.

CEMETERY INTERMENTS.

	Stellawood	General Cemetery
Europeans	543	178
Asiatics	272	84
Natives and mixed	687	—
	<hr/> 1,507	<hr/> 262

Grave sites sold at Stellawood	430
Graves being maintained by Corporation at Stellawood	176
Grave sites being maintained by Corporation at General Cemetery	29

BODIES RECEIVED AT MORTURY.

Europeans	69
Natives	86
Coloured	11
Indians	42
	<hr/>
Total	208
	<hr/>

The cost for the removal and disposal of refuse amounted to 4/10d. 84 per load, transport charge accounting for 3/1.2d. of this.

The cost for street cleansing per 1,000 of the population amounted to £94 4s. 8d.

STAFF AND LABOUR.

Inspection and Administration.

Chief Inspector	1
Assistant Inspectors	13
Clerks	3
Juniors	1
Interpreter (Indian)	1
Messenger (Indian)	1

Conservancy (Night Soil)

Sirdars	1
Collectors	12
Tinsmith	1

Anti Malarial and Fly Destruction.

European Overseer	1
Indians	18

Anti-Plague.

European Overseer	1
Rat catchers	6

House Refuse and Street Cleaning .

Chief Overseer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Overseers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Indian Sirdars	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Indian labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	319

Cemeteries.

Europeans	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Indian sirdars	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Indian labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	26

Barracks Management.

Europeans	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Indian sirdars	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Indian labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

Public Conveniences.

European Attendants	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Yours faithfully,

R. WALKER. R.S.A. (Scotland)

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

